The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4829 號十二百八千四第 日九十二月三年西癸治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 25TH APRIL, 1873. 五拜禮 號五十二月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

April 23, WILHELM, Ger. bark, 323, Johannsen, Saigon 7th April, and Cape St. James 8th, 7,800 piculs Rice.—BOURJAU & Co.

April 24, GLENDARROCH, Brit. str., 951, J. F. Fowler, London 25th February, Port Said 17th March, Suez 18th, Penang 11th April, and Singapore 16th, General.—GILMAN & Co.

April 24, CHARLOTTE CHRISTINE, Ger. bark, 286, C. C. Fischer, Saigon 28th March, and Cape St. James 28th, Rice.—BOURJAU & Co.

April 24, NORNA, Brit. str., 606, Milsom, Swatow 23rd April, General.—KWOK ACHEONG.

April 24, AVA, French str., 1,902, Rousseau, Marseilles 16th March, Suez 22nd, Aden 1st April, Galle 10th, Singapore 17th, and Saigon 21st, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

April 23, GLENLYON, str., for Saigon.

April 24, CRAIGFORTH, str., for Canton.

April 24, Russian corvette IZOUMROUD, for a Cruise.

April 24, TIGRE, str., for Saigon and Marseilles.

April 24, KWANGTUNG, str., for East Coast.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, APRIL 24TH.—

Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.

Passengers.

Per *Ava*, str., from Marseilles, &c:—
For Hongkong.
From Marseilles.—Messrs. Otto Behn and Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Morris. From Singapore.—Messrs. Ingram and Engelfred. From Saigon.—Messrs. Blanesubé and Gillison, and 61 Chinese.
For Shanghai.
From Marseilles.—Messrs. Hawtrey, Howie, Riddle, Deacon, Bromley and Drysdale.
For Yokohama.
From Marseilles.—Messrs. Bouvet, de Casembroot, Kanisarvaja, Itzujija, Colomb and Balzarino Litta. From Suez.—Messrs. Jelnitzki and Wirsarion. From Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. Faire.

Per *Glendarroch*, str., from London, &c:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Rooke and child, and 139 Chinese. For Hiogo.—Messrs. J. C. Mitchell and C. Dittmer.
Per *Norna*, str., from Swatow:—
167 Chinese.

Per *Tigre*, str., for Saigon and Marseilles:—
For Saigon.—Sœur Roza. For Batavia.—Mr. S. H. Ismail. For Marseilles.—Mr. Elio and daughter, Mr. E. Tobar and Lady, Mr. Arthur Lucas.
Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast:—
Mr. and Mrs. Odell, Mrs. C. D. Kerr, Messrs. A. F. Angus and J. R. Angus, 3 European and 100 Chinese deck.

Reports.

The British steamship *Norna* reports left Swatow on 23rd April, had the first part calms and fine weather, latter part thick rainy weather. The steamship *Ottawa* was in Swatow when the *Norna* left.

The French steamship *Ava* reports left Marseilles on 16th March, Suez on the 22nd, Aden on 1st April, Galle on the 10th, Singapore on the 17th, and Saigon on the 21st; had fresh weather in the Red Sea, the rest of the passage moderate to arrival.

The German bark *Wilhelm* reports left Saigon on 7th April, and Cape St. James on the 8th, had the first part of passage fine weather with calms and Southerly winds; after which got strong N.E. winds, which lasted three days, latter part fine weather, calms and Northerly wind to arrival. The French bark *Active* left Cape St. James for Hongkong on the same day. On the 14th April, passed the British bark *Cap-sing-moon*, in lat. 14.15 N., and long. 114.20 E., bound South.

The British steamship *Glendarroch* reports left London on 25th Feb.; on the 28th experienced in lat. 49 1 N., long. 4.3 W., a fresh gale fresh the N.W., veering Northerly, gale increasing till the 2nd March, when it blew a hurricane, and a heavy sea rag, so much so that at 7 p.m. had to reduce steam; at 11.30 a.m. on the next day kept ship her course again; during the gale seas came on board and did sundry damage. On the 4th had moderate weather from the N.W., and continued fine to Port Said, arrived on the 15th. Left Suez on the 18th at 7 p.m., had strong gales on the 22nd March in the Red Sea, from S. to S.S.E., lasting till the 25th, during the gale experienced a fearful high sea; arrived at Penang on 10th April at 9.30 p.m., and left again on the 12th; arrived in Singapore on the 15th, and left again on the 16th at 4 p.m.; had strong Northerly and N.E. gales on the 17th, 18th and 19th, and very high confused sea, the rest of the passage fine to arrival.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Hesperus	Canton	Mch. 5
S. Dubrovacki	Manila	Mch. 9
Arabella	Hongkong	Mch. 10
Warden Law	Hongkong	Mch. 11
Sir H. Parkes	Hongkong	Mch. 11
Arvid	Shanghai	Mch. 11
Fanny Brealauer	Shanghai	Mch. 11
Glaucus (s)	China Ports	Mch. 13

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Warrior	New York	Aug. 3
Yokohama	New York	Sept. 6
Loochoo	Sunderland	Jan. 2
Italy (s)	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Chica	Cardiff	Jan. 15
James Shepherd	London	Jan. 16
Matchless	New York	Jan. 24
Muton	London	Jan. 27
Veritas	London	Jan. 27
Pegasus	Boston	Feb. 5
Runtinas	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Maiden Queen	London	Feb. 13
Scotland (s)	London	Feb. 15
Boldon	Sunderland	Feb. 15
Alexander	Swansea	Feb. 16
Gem	Liverpool	Feb. 17
Norman Court	London	Feb. 19
Deerhound	London	Feb. 21
Pow-an (s)	Glasgow	Feb. 22
Everast	London	Feb. 24
Nelusko (s)	London	Feb. 27
Republic	Liverpool	Mch. 4
Rowan	Waterford	Mch. 4
H. Upman	Liverpool	Mch. 6
Fatchoy (s)	Liverpool	Mch. 10
Tchihatcheff (s)	London	Mch. 12

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., At 12 noon, Sundry Goods, &c.

NEITHER the Undersigned nor the Owners of the German Ship *Georges*, now lying in this port, will be responsible for any debts contracted by the Captain, Officers, or Crew of the said vessel.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 334 Hongkong, 28th February, 1873.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
A. Adré, Esq. | R. B. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Thos. Pyke, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq. | Hon. R. Rowett.
A. Joost, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 1st day of May next a Register of Shareholders will be provided and kept in the *Yokohama Branch* of this Corporation, and any person or persons, holding shares, wishing to transfer them from either Hongkong, Shanghai, London, Bombay, or Calcutta to Yokohama, and vice versa, may make the necessary application to any of the above Offices respectively.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Share Department,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1873. [1m 514

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.
THE HOUSE No. 2, Mosque Terrace. For particulars apply at
NO. 8, PEDDAR'S HILL.
tf 623 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

TO BE LET.
(With Immediate Possession.)
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 624 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

TO BE LET.
A SUITE of ROOMS, furnished. Apply at THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 583 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

TO-LET.
(With immediate Possession.)
THAT Commodious Two-storied HOUSE, in Castle Road, known as "WOODLANDS," and lately in the occupation of G. VON OVERBECK, Esq., with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Cow-house, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars, apply to
F. DOS REMEDIOS,
Mr. POLLARD'S *Office,*
No. 1, Club Chambers.
tf 603 Hongkong, 19th April, 1873.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

NOW OPEN.
ORIENTAL TELEGRAM AGENCY.
HEAD OFFICE—102, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
HONGKONG BRANCH—2, PEDDAR'S HILL.
Messages received at all hours of the day for London, Europe, or America.
Agency charge on every message for transmission, $1.50.
Tariff rate:—For London or Great Britain, $1.75 each word up to eight; $1.50 for each following word.
To France, Holland, and Belgium, an additional $1.50 will be charged for each 15 words.
To other countries in Europe, $2.50 will be charged for each 15 words.
For New York, &c., $3 per word up to five words; $2.50 for every additional word.
For San Francisco and British Colombia, $3.50 per word up to four words; $2.75 for every additional word.
GEO. HOLMES,
Agent.
tf 449 Hongkong, 19th March, 1873.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL—£500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company, is prepared to accept proposals for Life Assurances.
For Rates of Premium, Forms of Proposals, or any other information, apply to
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
549 Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE,
MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND,
CONDUCTED by EDWARD DE EWES, with the assistance of French, German, and English Masters.
TERMS.—Pupils under 13 years....40 guineas.
„ over 13 years....50 „
The Course of Instruction includes English, Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages, with any other branches of study which may be required for the future course in life of the pupil.
REFERENCES:—
The Rev. the Master of Dulwich College.
The Rev. J. C. BELL, M.A., Head Master of Christ's Hospital.
The Rev. Dr. SCHMETTAU, Ph. Dr., Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, 9, Adam St., Strand, London.
The Rev. H. JONES, M.A., Secretary of the Turkish Mission, 18, Adam St., Strand, London.
H. LLOYD, Esq., Recorder of Chester.
S. POTTER, Esq., 36, King St., Cheapside, London.
SIMS REEVES, Esq., Grange Mount, Upper Norwood. [3m 351

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premis contributed.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April 1872

Notices of Firms.

MR. JOH. BUSE has this day been authorized to sign my firm per procuration in Hongkong.
F. PEIL.
1m 584 Hongkong, 14th April, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. RUDOLPH BOURJAU in our firm, ceased with his death on the 14th of February last.
BOURJAU & Co.
1m 580 Hongkong & China, 4th April, 1873.

NOTICE.
THE Power of Attorney granted to Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE, to act as my Sole Agent and Representative at China, has this day been cancelled, and Messrs. JAMULBHOY JAIRAZ and the said PESTONJEE EDULJEE have been authorised to conduct my business and agency at the aforesaid place jointly, and to sign the name of the Firm per procuration.
AHMEDBHOY HABIBBHOY.
Bombay, 11th March, 1873. [tf 533

MR. EDWARD GEORGE is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 524 Hongkong, 4th April, 1873.

THE business hitherto conducted by us at this port, as Ship Brokers, will henceforth be carried on under the firm of HEINEMANN & Co., in which Mr. R. STEIL has this day been admitted a partner.
S. L. HEINEMANN,
H. KLÆR.
1m 515 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself here as Merchant and Commission Agent under the firm and style of ENGLEAN & Co., Chinese hong's name "TAI KEE."
YEO ENGLEAN.
1m 510 Amoy, 1st April, 1873.

MR. AD. S. CORDES has this day been admitted a partner in our firm.
A. CORDES & Co.
tf 458 Tientsin, 1st January, 1873.

MR. SOTHEBY, GODFREY BIRD is authorized to sign our firm per procuration in Formosa.
DODD & Co.
2m 433 Amoy, 14th March, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

TO BE SOLD.
THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, known as ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL. The Ground contains 40,430 square-feet, affording sufficient space for over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Premises, as they stand, are well suited for a School, a Hospital, or any public Institution.
For further particulars, apply to
CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors,
29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*
3m 200 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Sixth Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 31st December current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
2166 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 8 April, 1871.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding Ten days ¼ of the annual rate
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 „ ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ½ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ ¼ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 „ ½ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
THIS DAY,
the 25th April, 1873, at noon,—
Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea SETS, Kerosine LAMPS, Toilet SETS, TOOTH BRUSHES, COMBS, Hand MIRRORS.
Blue and Cream Laid Note and Letter PAPER, ENVELOPES, Blotting PAPER, PENCILS, Steel PENS, Pen HOLDERS, Eye GLASSES, Fancy Toilet SOAP.
100 Dozen Children's SOCKS.
100 „ Sundry Do.
10 Cases VERMOUTH.
20 Barrels HERRINGS.
20 Geneva Lever Silver WATCHES.
6 Do. Do. Do. Keyless.
6 English Do. Do.
Also,
An Invoice of Mantlepiece MIRRORS.
1 Cannon.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
628 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Buildings, Queen's Road East, at 11 o'clock A.M.
TO-MORROW,
the 26th instant,—
200 Porter CASKS, and a quantity of Iron HOOPS.
And,
At CROSBY'S Store, Queen's Road Central, at 12 o'clock noon same day, the following OBSOLETE and UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT STORES, viz.:—
BLANKETS, Water-proof SHEETS, Web SURCINGLES, 1 Indian TENT, Head-stall COLLARS, NEEMNAHS, 1,025 tins of DUBBING, MUSSUCKS, Pack SADDLES, 1,145 TIN POTS, Water-proof CAPES and COATS, Great COATS, Duck FROCKS; JACKETS, Rip and Pea; Powder CASES and BARRELS, about 6,500 lbs. of GUNPOWDER from Shell, Elliptical Boilers, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
About 468 Pairs Serge TROWSERS, quite new.
And,
Quantities of Old METAL, IRON, WOOD, STEEL, BRASS, TIN, CORDAGE, LEATHER, RAGS, ZINC, &c., &c.
TERMS.—Cash on delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
C. K. CLEEVE,
Assistant Controller.
Control Office,
Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873. [629

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract,)—
The German Barque
"*ANNA,*"
234 Tons Register, or 5,500 Piculs, carrying capacity.
The vessel is shortly expected from Saigon, when the exact date of the Sale will be fixed.
An Inventory List may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half the amount of the purchase money to be paid at the fall of the hammer, and the other half on transfer.
The vessel at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
484 Hongkong, 26th March, 1873.

FOR SALE.
TO BE SOLD by Public Auction, on a day to be hereafter notified (if not privately disposed of or let),—
That delightful, well and substantially built *Summer Residence*, situated near MOUNT DAVIS at Pokfoulum, known as "BISNEE VILLA," together with the Out-Offices and Servants' Quarters, having Stabling with Eight Stalls and Coach-house, Bath-rooms laid on with water-pipes and shower baths. The Ground is laid out with a good Flower Garden, with a large Fountain six feet deep and fourteen feet in diameter, and in good working order.
There is also a Mat Bungalow put up on the sea-side on the lower part of the ground, where it affords a good sea-bathing place, and the latter is now under lease for twelve months for $60 per annum.
The above stand on registered Inland Lot No. 623, and measure as follows:—
North and East side abutting on Government Land..... 514 feet.
South and West side, sea side highest water mark..... 530 „
South and East side, Government Land..... 1,440 „
North and West side, Government Land..... 1,449 „
Contains on the whole 10 acres.
The Lease is for 999 years, and Crown Rent only $48 per annum.
For particulars, apply to
D. RUTTUNJEE, Esq.;
or to
C. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
558 Hongkong, April 9th, 1873.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
WILL shortly be offered at Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) all that valuable Estate, the property of the Undersigned, situated at Spring Gardens, Hongkong, and known as MARINE LOT No. 43, extending from the Queen's Road to the Praya, and measuring on the Praya 85 feet, on Queen's Road 100 feet, on Spring Gardens' Lane 623 feet, and on Marine Lot No. 42, 557 feet; containing in all 55,940 square feet.
The Praya frontage, which is at present unbuilt upon, offers from its large extent good facilities for business purposes, and is one of the few sites left unappropriated in so central a position, having a public wharf opposite, and being within a short distance of the Hongkong Pier and Godown Company's wharf.
In the rear of the premises (standing about 100 feet from the Queen's Road) is a large substantially built 3-storied DWELLING HOUSE, measuring 100 feet by 80 feet, with Garden and Outhouses, the ground floor of the House consisting of large and airy Godowns, Iron-lined Treasury, &c.; on the 2nd story are six large rooms, wine closet, store rooms, and pantry; on the 3rd story, 8 rooms, with bathrooms, &c.; marble tiled verandahs, 13 feet wide, on both upper stories, front and back. The whole so arranged that it can readily be converted into two or three distinct residences, each having a separate means of entrance. There are two distinct rows of outhouses, consisting of servants' rooms, kitchens, and stables. A suite of rooms, suitable for Offices, fronts the Queen's Road, Gas laid on throughout the house, and a fine well of spring water in the court yard. Annual Crown rental of the whole property $986.27.
Also,
Their property at FOOCHOW, consisting of OFFICES, GODOWNS, and DWELLING HOUSE.
The Offices and Godowns are built on the Island of Changchow, below the bridge, with an extensive river frontage, and are in every respect well situated for business purposes.
The BUNGALOW occupies one of the most desirable sites on the Hill at Nantai, containing Dining Room, Drawing Room, 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, &c., Verandah all round the house. Out Houses attached, and a large Flower and Kitchen Garden.
For further particulars, apply to
BULL, PURDON & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.
ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE FURNITURE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 28th April, 1873, at noon,
At "CRAIGENGOWER,"
the residence of
D. R. CRAWFORD, Esq.
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—
A Handsome DRAWING ROOM SUITE of WALNUT WOOD FURNITURE, covered with GREEN SILK REP, Marble-top Carved CHIFFONIERE with MIRROR, Handsome Pier GLASS, WHATNOTS, Card TABLES, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS and ENGRAVINGS, CURTAINS, GASALIERS and Gas BRACKETS, CARPETS and RUGS, FENDERS and Fire IRONS, Dining TABLE, CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, GLASS, CROCKERY, and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Brass and Iron BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Dressing TABLES, COUCHES.
And,
A Solid Mahogany Cottage GRAND PIANO, by John Broadwood & Sons, London, made expressly for this climate.
A Willcox & Gibb's Hand and Treadle SEWING MACHINE, with Plated Fittings.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on *Saturday*, the 26th April, 1873.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of descriptions, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
556 Hongkong, 9th April, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
AYRES & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 29th day of April, 1873, at noon, at No. 8, Gough Street,—
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of a Gentleman leaving Housekeeping, consisting of COUCHES, CHAIRS, Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, CLOCKS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, SIDEBOARD, WHATNOTS, Side and Card TABLES, Marble-top WASHSTAND and SERVICES; BEDSTEADS, complete; Marble-top Toilet TABLES and GLASSES, SOFAS, WARDROBES, CHEST of DRAWERS, SEWING MACHINE and STAND.
CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, CUTLERY and PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
633 Hongkong, 24th April, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 29th day of April, 1873, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Room, No. 42, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of JAPANESE LACQUERED WARE, &c., comprising—
Work TABLES, BOXES of various description, TRAYS, BRONZES, Porcelain VASES, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
643 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the
PATENT SLIP of JOHN JACK, Esq., EAST POINT,
on
THURSDAY,
the 1st May, 1873, at noon,—
About 2,000 feet Teak PLANKING.
About 8,000 Superficial-feet Oregon PINE, 2 inch, and 3 inch Planks, and 6 inch Squares.
6 Teak LOGS.
3 Manila Hardwood LOGS.
1 4-Oared House GIG, with Awnings, &c., complete.
1 4-Oared G G.
2 BUOYS, with ANCHORS and CHAINS.
1 Steaming BOILER.
1 Copper Punching MACHINE.
1 Lot Hardwood KNEES.
1 Lot Mohwa CROOKS.
1 Iron TRUCK.
A Lot of BLOCKS and SUNDRIES.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
644 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

SWATOW.
STEAM-TUG *ORPHAN.*
THE new and powerful Steam-tug *ORPHAN*, Captain MCCASLIN, is now open to tow vessels to or from sea, on reasonable terms.
FREWIN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 603 Swatow, 15th April, 1873.

BEKANNTMACHUNG.
ALLE Diejenigen, welche dem verstorbenen Schiffs-Capitain PETER A. LUND, zuletzt Führer der Norwegischen Brig *Kvik*, verschuldet oder im Besitze von demselben gehörigen Werthsachen oder Documenten sind, sowie Diejenigen, welche Nachweise hierüber geben können, ferner Diejenigen, welche Forderungen gegen den Verstorbenen haben, und Diejenigen, welche sich als Bevollmächtigte des Verstorbenen legitimiren können, werden aufgefordert dem unterzeichneten Vice-Consulat baldmöglichst Mittheilung davon zu machen.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Captain PETER A. LUND, deceased, late master of the Norwegian Brig *Kvik*, or who are in possession of property or documents belonging to the estate, as well as those who can give information with regard to the above, also those who have claims against the estate, and those who may hold power of attorney from the deceased, are requested to communicate with the undersigned Vice-Consulate without delay.
DAS KAISERL DEUTSCHE VICE-CONSULAT.
1m 605 Chefoo, 3rd April, 1873.

AVIZO.
ESTANDO já findo um anno da morte de MIGUEL ARCHANJO DE GOUVEA, e dezejando o abaixo assignado, como Administrador do seu Espolio, ficar livre da fiança que prestára na Corte d'esta Collonia, previne por este ao herdeiro ou herdeiros, que estiverem habilitados para receberem o referido Espolio para se aprezentarem dentro de tres semanas a contar da data deste, com ordem competente do Juizo d'esta Collonia para receberem. Passado este prazo sem que se effeitue o recebimento, o abaixo assignado terá-de dispôr do dito Espolio como melhor lhe parecer.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS.
Hongkong, 25 de Março de 1873. [1m 481

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
FOR the convenience of Passengers, the Steamer *POYANG* will leave Hongkong for Macao EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M., (instead of 2 P.M.,) commencing on SATURDAY, the Third of May proximo, until further notice. No change is made in the hour of departure on other days.
Personal Season Tickets, to travel on the steamers running between Hongkong and Canton, for the period of twelve months, are now issued at $200, meals included, or $150, exclusive of meals.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 617 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1873.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the provisions of the Companies' Ordinance, 1865, and in accordance with the resolution come to at the last Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, respecting the number of Shares to be represented at Meetings, an Extraordinary General MEETING will be held at the Offices of the Company, situated at No. 39, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 26th day of May next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of altering the regulations of the Company by passing Special Resolutions, whereby the aggregate number of Shares to be held or represented by the Shareholders present at all future Ordinary Meetings, and all Extraordinary Meetings convened by the General Managers, shall be One hundred instead of Five hundred as heretofore.
Notice is also given, that at the said Meeting a further Special Resolution will be proposed, whereby Article No. 64 of Regulations of the Company will be altered, so as to enable the Company to hold the Ordinary General Meetings at any time in each year before the 10th day of March.
Notice is further given, that Copies of the proposed Special Resolutions can be obtained by any Shareholder on application to the General Managers.
Dated the 21st day of April, 1873.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
611] *General Managers.*

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in Compliance with Section 50 of the Companies' Ordinance, 1865, an Extraordinary General MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 39, Queen's Road, on MONDAY, the 9th day of June next, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming such Special Resolutions, as may be passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the 26th day of May, 1873.
Dated the 21st day of April, 1873.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
612 *General Managers.*

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE MORNING OF MY LIFE IN CHINA,
Comprising an Outline of the History of Foreign Intercourse from the last year of the Regime of the Honorable East India Company, 1833, to the Imprisonment of the Foreign Community in 1839.
By GIDEON NYE, Junr., Corresponding Member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, Author of Rationale of the China Question, &c., &c.
To be had of
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
7d 625 Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men in their several callings, can afford. 13m 553

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.
THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per British Steamer *Parana*, Wilkinson, Master, from Melbourne and Sydney, are hereby informed that they can obtain delivery of their Cargo from on board, on paying the Freight due as per Bills of Lading to the Undersigned.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
tf 517 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1873.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex S. S. "Ava," 10th April.
GB&C or TFB 1 and 2, 2 cases Merchandise.
Ex "Sindh."
KP in diamond ... ... 1 bale Cotton.
Ex "Menzaleh," from Yokohama.
Joaquim Aymered ... 1 case Curios.
Ex "Sindh," from Marseilles.
Hamar Braygire ... ... 25 cases Wine.
Ex "Provence."
PS, Nos. 15/16 ... ... 2 cases Sundries.
Ex "Hoogly."
PFC No. 1951 } ... ... 1 case Perfume.
Ex "Tigre."
PS, No. 19 ... ... 1 case Merchandise.
JB, No. 2 ... ... 1 case Wine.
AK&C. 83544... ... ... 1 case Needles.
EJV, No. 12 ... ... 1 case Sweetmeat.
Bedit ... ... 1 case Books.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1873.

Intimations.

THE departure of the Sp

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"
For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
OF THE
FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS
(*Designed expressly for this Work*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao.....Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
Swatow..... „ QUELCH and CAMPBELL.
Amoy..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa..... „ WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow..... „ HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo..... „ KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai..... „ HALL & HOLTZ.
„ ..... „ KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai
Tientsin and Peking..... „ HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka....THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
„ .....Mr. E. J. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....Messrs. J. DE LOTZAGA & Co.
Saigon..... „ M. RIBEIRO & Co.
Singapore.....*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.....*Englishman* Office.
London.....Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
„ ..... „ GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
„ .....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
„ ..... „ BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 25TH, 1873.

In the recent files of Shanghai papers, we cannot help noticing that paucity of original matter which at times characterises the northern journals. Whether it be the fault of the place, which is so happy as to have "no annals," or the fault of the Press, which fails to reproduce current events, may sometimes be a question. It would be passing strange if in a large cosmopolitan Settlement like Shanghai, the great commercial metropolis of the Far East, nothing should happen worth recording, and if such were the normal state of things, it were hard to find a *raison d'être* for the daily papers at all—for with all deference to the ability with which they are edited, we cannot think their "articles" alone would secure for them the support of the Shanghai community. It has sometimes happened, however, that those periods when the local journals were most barren of interesting matter, were precisely the times when there would have been most to tell had it been thought worth the telling. During the winter of 1871-2, to go no further back, when the Shanghai community were suddenly seized with a speculative mania, and the shares of every local undertaking became the counters by which gamblers scored their game; when the news of a rival Company intending to run steamers on the Yangtsze precipitated the ruin of many sanguine operators in the Stock—when, in a word, the peaceful Settlement on the Wongpoo was worked up into a more violent excitement that it had known since the Rebel days, you might have searched the papers with a lighted candle without finding so much as an allusion to what was in everybody's mouth.

A similar reticence regarding local matters marks the northern papers to this day, and instead of "news" we have indiscriminate *rechauffés* of second-hand trifles from every corner of the world. Who would dream, from a mere perusal of the Shanghai papers, that the mercantile interests of the place were suffering from an almost unexampled depression? What will the student of history of the next generation who turns to contemporary literature for information on the "commercial question," make of these empty chronicles? We are informed on the most reliable authority that the recklessness of share speculations has recently reached a height which has been heretofore unknown. Yet, saving a passing allusion in a late burlesque, there is no public notice taken of the fact. Young gentlemen who are well paid and well cared-for, and whose chief demerit is that of not knowing when they are well off, are ruining themselves right and left. Gambling in stocks—to say nothing of speculation in merchandize—is said to have to a large extent superseded gambling at cards, for which the Coast of China has long ago earned an evil notoriety. Failures are taking place, and many more are expected to follow, in consequence of the decline in one or two of the favorite Stocks. How important these reverses may prove we cannot say, but when we are told that a common practice is for men of no capital to sell for three or six months' delivery large numbers of shares which do not exist, and for which they may have to pay very heavily in order to obtain them to fulfil their contracts; and for men of capital to sell their *bona fide* shares to men of straw with similar delivery, we can easily see that all the evils of "time-bargains" must be present in full force. It is always "heads I win; tails you lose;" and we should suppose that the June settling day is already looked forward to as the time when the secrets of many hearts will be revealed. The Shares of the S. S. N. Co., which were quoted a month ago at 130 are now worth only 107 to 109; and those who with that sublime and childlike confidence sold their stock at, say 150, for June delivery, will hardly be surprised to find their buyer collapsed long before the due date.

Ruin is the first result of this state of things: robbery is the second. And—though here again we look in vain to the emasculated records of the Shanghai Press for information—we learn that robbery has not been wholly absent from the troubled scene. One of the most painful occurrences that has been known among foreigners has received the go-bye from our Northern contemporaries, who meanwhile fill their columns with rigmarole about Mr. SPARROW KNIGHT's appearance before a London magistrate, for which the file of the *Daily Telegraph* has been ransacked—or other equally entertaining items of "news." We should be sorry to think that the Shanghai Press was susceptible of being "nobbled," to use an expressive word after the *Pall Mall Gazette*, but it appears to us that sufficient enterprise to obtain a short report of what takes place before an English magistrate in open court is not too much to expect of a newspaper of average standing.—As it is, all kinds of reports, inconsistent and even contradictory, have reached the Colony concerning recent doings at Shanghai, and if the reticence of our respected contemporaries was intended to restrain public curiosity, it has signally failed, and stimulated to a most exaggerated pitch that which it was intended to allay. There was a valid reason for suppression in the case of the Shanghai and Woosung tramroad, as a premature announcement might have embarrassed the projectors; but in cases involving public morality, suppression is futile, for if the newspapers should be silent the very stones would cry out. We hope to see our Shanghai friends returning to their duty.

It will be noticed that the date of sailing of the P.M.S.S. *Quang Si* has been altered to Wednesday, 30th instant, at 3 p.m.

Punch made his appearance, pursuant to notice, yesterday afternoon, and fully comes up to his previous witty standard, the drawings in the present number being especially good, and the letter press generally very amusing.

The Australian Variety Troupe gave their first performance last night to a full house, who showed by repeated bursts of applause that they fully appreciated the various parts of the entertainment. The dancing and the Trapeze feats were both very good, and the other portions of the programme were also attractive.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 21st April, 1873.

The verdict regarding the loss of the steamship *Atlantic* declares that the coal was dangerously insufficient, and the management glaringly defective.

The Captain's certificate is suspended for two years.

The French Atlantic Cable is broken.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1873.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

April 24th.

The Council met pursuant to notice.

Present:

H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
Hon. J. SMALE, Chief-Justice.
Hon. CECIL C. SMITH, Acting Colonial-Secretary.
Hon. JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE, Attorney-General.
Hon. C. MAY, Colonial Treasurer.
Hon. H. J. BALL.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. R. ROWETT.
Hon. W. H. ALEXANDER.
Hon. JAMES WHITTALL.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

CHINESE EMIGRANT SHIP FITTINGS.

The ordinance as amended at the last sitting of the Council was again brought forward, and discussed in Committee from the commencement, seriatim.

Hon. Mr. BALL raised the question as to the time within which a ship shall report her intention to fit out, and proposed a clause with reference to giving notice of such intention, which should be substituted for Section IV. as originally framed, and by which it was proposed to provide that where neither owner nor agent was resident in the Colony, such notice should be signed by the master alone. Mr. May suggested that, under Section XI. seizure might be made whether the fittings were fitted in the Colony or elsewhere. The Acting Colonial-Secretary pointed out that the difficulty was no notice was given to ships before they arrived. It was ultimately decided to alter Section IV. so as to provide for the ships' reporting themselves, by adding to it, the provision suggested by Mr. Ball. Some further discussion took place as to the case of vessels coming to the port already fitted, and not knowing of the existence of the ordinance. H. E. the Governor pointed out that in no such case was it likely that a prosecution would be ordered, without an opportunity being afforded to the vessels to leave; and this view was concurred in by the Attorney-General and the Chief-Justice, the latter observing that offences were often committed, concerning which no action was taken, as, though they came within the letter, they did not come within the spirit of the law. A discussion taking place as to the extent to which the agent should be made liable by giving his sanction to the Captain's acts, the Chief-Justice observed that the details did not very greatly matter. Only catch one person in a certain position in life offending under this ordinance, and other cases would not be heard of. In respect to a clause providing for a copy of the ordinance being handed to ships arriving, the Acting Colonial-Secretary suggested that a *résumé* should be handed them instead of the long ordinance. The Chief-Justice suggested that the title of the ordinance should be an ordinance *prohibiting* fitting; he thought that the whole system of Chinese emigration was prohibited here, and the ordinance should be framed accordingly. The Acting Colonial-Secretary pointed out there was emigration to the British West Indies—we should not prohibit this.

Hon. Mr. RYRIE pointed out there was recently a proposal for coolies to work the English Coal mines.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE thought the present ordinance was not in the spirit of Lord Kimberley's instructions.

Hon. Mr. ROWETT thought the Ordinance was only to meet the *abuses* of the trade.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE—Oh, well, it does not matter, with the other Ordinance coming.

Ultimately it was decided to leave the Ordinance with the above alterations, and it was passed and numbered 3 of 1873.

GRANTS IN AID.

His EXCELLENCY, in calling attention to this memorandum, said he had come to the conclusion this was the only mode in which the matter could be met. The memorandum was drawn up with much care; and if it were found necessary afterwards to alter it, this could be done; but meantime he would ask the Council to express their approval and willingness to vote the money necessary. Meantime, if there were any opinions, it would be desirable to express them.

The Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY read the opinions of Father Raimondi and Dr. Eitel on the subject, which were both favourable. The latter gentleman suggested the desirableness of getting one recognised set of school books for use throughout the different schools, and that a Committee should be appointed to decide upon them, the adoption of the books being made a *sine qua non* for grants in aid. Mr. Stewart approved the plan, and considered a vote of $250 would be sufficient to get the books. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson also warmly approved of the measure. The Government had requested the advice of all interested in Education in the Colony, and the extracts read would show that they approved of the scheme.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE asked if Father Raimondi approved of the books.

The Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY said this was not the case, but the point could be ascertained.

H.E. the GOVERNOR said the object was as far as possible to have them adopted, but no one would be compelled to do so. There was no desire to prescribe any books to anyone, but if the Council approved of the vote, there would be a certain number of the Irish National School books got out, but each school might have such books as it pleased; all that would be wanted was that the schools should be subject to an examination, to show the progress they were making.

Hon. Mr. RYRIE asked whether the principle would apply to private schools.

H. E. the GOVERNOR said it was not intended to supplement private enterprise, as it was not considered desirable the Government should do so.

Hon. Mr. RYRIE asked supposing a school were managed by a Committee, and fees charged, would it be a public school?

His EXCELLENCY said he thought it would be a public school, provided it was not set up for the purposes of gain.

The GOVERNOR further enforced the advantages of the measure as having been acknowledged by all denominations, and pointed out that the chief merit of the scheme was that only results were paid for. The Council could at any given time stop the measure by refusing to vote the fund.

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Ryrie, the Acting Colonial Secretary said the amount required would probably be about $800 or $1,000 annually.

His EXCELLENCY said that by means of Inspectors the Government would in all cases make sure that they obtained results for the money granted. The higher degree of proficiency the pupils attained to, the more money they would get; but probably there would not be much wanted at present.

Hon. Mr. RYRIE said he noticed in Australia some £40,000 were spent annually for education. He thought out of the revenue here a larger sum might be voted.

His EXCELLENCY said that it was undesirable to vote too much, as unless there were guarantee of proficiency, the vote of the money would be a premium to neglect the education of the boys, and waste some of the best years of their lives.

Hon. P. RYRIE thought there might be an enlargement of the Central Schools.

The Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY said that he hoped the principle adopted at those schools would be altered, as it contained a large number of boys whose parents were fully able to pay for them.

Hon. Mr. ROWETT said had not these boys been allowed to go gratis, they would not have gone at all. If wealthy Chinamen had to pay for the education of their children, they would have them educated in Chinese style.

The Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY referred only to what should be done now. The Central Schools had no doubt been useful; but he said the principle on which the Government should aid education was to assist those who could not help themselves; not those who could pay.

Hon. Mr. RYRIE suggested that a fee should be charged, and this would thin the numbers.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR said this would have the effect of excluding just those whom we desired to help, namely, the poor Chinese who could not afford to pay.

The Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY said the fault of the present system was that the Head Master had to admit all who applied, on their passing an examination.

H.E. the GOVERNOR said that these matters were important, but at present it was best to consider only the question before the Council.

Hon. Mr. RYRIE said he should like to have seen a larger amount voted.

His EXCELLENCY said that was the first time that objection had been made.

The principle of grants in aid was then agreed to.

PROTECTION OF CHINESE WOMEN.

His EXCELLENCY laid this bill on the table for second reading. He said that since the first reading it had been sent to the Secretary of State for approval, and a telegram had been received conveying his assent to it, even without the suspending clause.

The Council accordingly went into Committee on the ordinance, which was read and discussed. Some objections, chiefly of a technical nature, were suggested by Hon. Mr. Ball, but His Excellency said he did not think it was advisable to alter the Bill, after it had been approved by the Secretary of State.

The ordinance stood as originally published in the *Gazette* after the first reading, with the addition after the words "beyond the seas" in section III. of "Or who by any such means as aforesaid shall bring, lead, decoy or entice any person in the Colony with the intent that such person become an emigrant from the Colony, or from any other place to foreign ports beyond the sea."

Hon. Mr. MAY said that there was not in practice any proof of the ultimate intention of sending men beyond the seas. There was commonly proof of the intention of enticing, but the object could not be proved. He suggested that the words should only be "entice away."

Hon. Mr. BALL suggested that a man might be induced to go to San Francisco, for example, for a perfectly lawful purpose.

The CHIEF JUSTICE suggested that going to Macao would come under the term "emigrate."

The Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY said that one Mr. Burnett, for instance, emigrated every Saturday.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out that decoying people to the Colony was an act done outside the Colony.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE—The Ordinance would meet as much as was done *in* the Colony.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed that it *might be looked upon as a continuing act*.

After some further discussion, His EXCELLENCY asked what was the opinion of the Attorney-General as to striking out the words.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought the matter required consideration, as the fact that the matter related to emigration might have been the special reason of the Secretary of State for consenting to it.

The CHIEF-JUSTICE said Mr. May had pointed out that evidence as to the intention to make the persons emigrants could not be shown.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL suggested that it would not however do to manufacture evidence.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR pointed out there was a recent case where a girl of very tender age was decoyed on board the Pacific Mail steamer, and it being found out, was sent back. The ordinance should meet such a case as that.

The Acting COLONIAL-SECRETARY said the ordinary way was for the men to be promised employment in Hongkong or Macao, and so induced to come down.

It was ultimately proposed that the section should be altered so as to meet decoying "for the purposes of emigration, or any other purpose whatever."

At this stage the Council was adjourned to Monday next, at 2.30 p.m.

One of the oddest April-fool tricks on record was that perpetrated by Rabelais. He was in Marseilles, and destitute of funds, but anxiously yearned to go to Paris. It was the first of April, and an idea struck him. He filled two vials with brick-dust, and labelled them as containing poison, to be administered to the royal family. He was promptly arrested, and with great mystery. All explanation was refused him. He was at once placed *en route* for Paris, and conveyed there with great expedition. Carried to the palace as a traitor, he explained the jest.

The Senior Member of the French Academy has just died, at the age of 93—General Comte de Segur, so well known for his history of the Russian campaign, in which he bore part as a general of brigade; he is the last surviving general of that terrible retreat from Moscow. He entered the army in 1799 as a simple hussar, and served on Macdonald's staff at Hohenlinden. He was afterwards attached to Prince Joseph Bonaparte, and saw service in Italy and afterwards in Spain. At the age of 32 he was a general and went to Russia. In 1813 he fought on the Rhine, and took a brilliant part in the campaign of France. From 1848 the general lived in retirement. He had been elected to the Academy in 1830.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

Norton and another v. *Malcolmson and another.*

The Attorney-General appeared for the owners of the *Parana*, the defendants in the action out of which these proceedings arose, to make an application to set aside the writ of foreign attachment under which the steamer had been seized.

His Lordship enquired of the Registrar whether, as a matter of practice, he could hear Counsel for defendant, the defendant himself not being before the Court.

Mr. Kingsmill, as *amicus curiæ*, said that his experience was that the garnishee always appeared.

Mr. Drummond objected formally that the Attorney-General could not appear for the defendants in their absence,—he could appear for the garnishee.

The Attorney-General said he had already argued the point in the case of Melchers and Kahn, and his argument was based on analogy with the Common Law Procedure Act.

After some further discussion, his Lordship reserved the point, it appearing that under any circumstances, the Attorney-General was entitled to appear for Captain Wilkinson, and it was decided that the proceedings should goon on that basis, the point as to whether he could appear for Malcolmson and others being reserved, to be discussed should it arise.

The Attorney-General then went on to argue that the foreign attachment ordinance was limited entirely to actions of contract, and the only actions of tort which could be entertained were of detinue and trover which arise out of contracts. (Sec. 20.) An action being commenced there must be a distinct statement of the cause of action in the affidavit which has to be filed. If the action were one of contract, the affidavit must say the cause arose within the jurisdiction. The words "cause of action must have arisen within the jurisdiction," had been the subject of a conflict of authorities—but the later cases (Durham and Spence, 6 Law Reports, Ex. 46; Cherry and Thomson, 26 Law Times, 791; Arrowsmith and Chandler, 27 Law Times 242) showed that, everything in which the *whole* cause of action did not arise should be struck out; and so far the Courts were at one. On this, the learned Counsel argued that the law of this Court was that the whole cause of action must arise within the jurisdiction. Where action is on a contract, the contract must have been made and the breach of it also within the jurisdiction. The learned Attorney-General urged that it was a defect in the Ordinance that it was not necessary to put in a bond until a month after the writ is applied for; and he urged also that the ordinance was such as should be applied very carefully to prevent injustice being done under it. He then argued that the causes of action as set forth in the affidavit were without the above limits. They were the subjects either of actions for tort, or for matters arising out of the jurisdiction. A point as to the claim regarding "money had and received" was decided in the equity suit, in which the Court ruled in favour of the defendants with reference to the lien for freight. The affidavit of the Captain set forth that he had not received within the jurisdiction of the Court any moneys to which the plaintiffs could lay claim, except the freight, upon which it had been decided they had no lien. In the actions for breach of charter-party, he contended that an action under foreign attachment would not lie; and with regard to alleged "false representations" on the part of the Captain, which were, however, denied by him on oath, even if there had been such misrepresentation an action would not lie. The learned Attorney-General also argued there was no full statement of the cause of action to satisfy section I. of Ord. 2 of 1855; and it was most important that this ordinance should be kept under proper control, as pointed out by Judge Ball, in Landstein and Abella. The learned counsel summed up his argument by saying the only cause of action set forth was what would be an action of tort, and a claim for money had and received which was the very money this Court had decided the Defendants had the right to.

The Attorney-General also put in a case in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in which it was held that under the foreign attachment act there, when a charter-party was made in the Colony, and the cause of action arose out of it, action under writ of foreign attachment would not lie.

Mr. Drummond, who appeared for the plaintiffs, said that he had been given by the other side to understand that the vessel would not leave, but it was found she was about doing so in a way which was the reverse of public. It was under those circumstances that the writ was taken out.

The Attorney-General pointed out that the statement he had made was merely that there was no chance of the vessel "running away," or leaving in any improper manner, as his friend seemed to apprehend—and he further urged the unlikelihood of any such thing being the case, considering the respectability both of Messrs. Pustan & Co., the Agents, and Malcolmson & Co., the owners of the vessel who were owners of 75 steamers.

Mr. Drummond continued his reply. Regarding section 20, as to what should be the cause of action, he submitted that his side had not yet stated their cause of action. They were called on only to state *prima facie* grounds that a cause of action existed. They set forth that they claimed damages, but did not state how they arose.

His Lordship pointed out that the cause of act on must be set forth, and were limited by section I. The Attorney-General's argument was that the affidavit put the plaintiffs out of Court.

Mr. Drummond submitted that the action on his side was not necessarily limited to breaches of charter-party—

His Lordship said that was not the question—but what the *affidavit* declared them.

The Attorney-General said that under paragraphs 10 and 13 the petition set forth that the action was for breach of charter-party—and this was his contention.

Mr. Drummond said this was a correct statement at the time, but all that existed was the writ of summons for so many thousand dollars damages and nothing more; but this did not limit the action to breaches of charter-parties. Counts for misrepresentation and other matters could be added; and if they could show facts which would support any cause of action in any form, it would be sufficient for the purpose of this action. What was stated in the affidavits might be supplemented to any extent in the declaration.

His Lordship asked why the Attorney-General did not appear to represent the defendants as before the Court.

The Attorney-General said he had no authority.

His Lordship suggested that authority could be obtained by telegraph.

The Attorney-General said that no such authority had been received, and he was of course limited by the four corners of his brief.

Mr. Drummond continued to point out that the decisions as to cause of action were very conflicting. In Durham and Spence the Court was equally divided. He submitted also concerning the judgment of Judge Ball, that where there is no opportunity of referring to a Court of Error, a Court is not bound by a Court of co-ordinate jurisdiction. He submitted that Mr. Ball's decision in Landstein and Abella conflicted with his Lordship's decision in Melchers and Kahn. The whole extent of the latter judgment was that the motion should be dismissed, as plaintiffs had shown a *prima facie* cause of action.

His Lordship asked whether this cause of action was within or without the jurisdiction? if within it would not conflict with Mr. Ball's judgment.

Mr. Drummond did not hold it conflicted more than that Mr. Ball held that more should be shown as cause of action, and he spoke of it only to show that as the weight of authority was about equal, his Lordship was not bound by previous decisions, as the matter could not go to a Court of Error.

His Lordship suggested it could go to the Privy Council.

Mr. Drummond said the Privy Council could hardly be looked upon as a Court of Error, and went on to argue that cause of action had been defined as that act which gave plaintiff the grounds for his complaint, and it had also been defined as that from which the statute of limitations would run. (Arrowsmith and Chandler). He contended this case arose clearly out of contract—from the charter party, the basis of the whole matter,—and that "it was not required that there should be a cause of action, but that the Court should be satisfied there was one." The words seemed contradictory, but were those of Baron Bramwell, and seemed clearly to mean that the Courts would not be too strict in enquiring into the cause of action, but would be content with reasonable *prima facie* evidence of such cause. The defendants set forth that they claimed damages arising out of the charter-party, and that was not a matter for this Court, but for the Jury in the action—on the *cause* for which, this Court had to decide.

The Attorney-General said it could hardly be said that the cause of action arose out of the charter-party, as the plaintiffs said it was in consequence of statements before the charter-party.

His Lordship pointed out that there were certain matters agreed to in the charter as precedent to it, but he thought the defendants ought to decide precisely how these matters precedent affected the action, and decide definitely what the action was which they alleged to lie.

Mr. Drummond argued this was more as to the form of action; but if they showed sufficient to convince the Court that they had any cause of action arising within the jurisdiction, the writ of foreign attachment should be left undisturbed.

His Lordship noticed that the statement alleged to be a misrepresentation was in the charter-party itself, and he could see how a cause of action could be considered in that case to arise *on the contract*.

Mr. Drummond continued his argument, and quoted authority on the question of the extent to which a misrepresentation affected the validity of a contract, and argued that the representation of the Captain was in law the representation of Malcolmson the defendant, and could have been so alleged. Returning to the main point, whether the affidavit satisfied his Lordship that a cause of action existed within this Colony, he pointed out that the Judges at home were satisfied with a *prima facie* cause of action. Regarding Judge Ball's opinion as to the danger of the ordinance, he pointed out, while there was no doubt much truth in it, there was, another side to the question, and that was that merchants entering into contracts with Captains or Agents of absent owners were justified in concluding they had authority to act, but the owner at home taking advantage of the distance, does not enter an appearance, but agents enter an action against the plaintiffs—and for such cases the ordinance was most requisite. As agent, the master sued the plaintiffs, but they could not sue the master instead of defendant. This was an extraordinary course on the part of a man owning 75 steamers as was stated.

The Attorney-General said that these statements were not justifiable. The owner was at home, and it was not right to make such statements.

The Chief-Justice again suggested that he could be communicated with by telegraph; but the Attorney-General noticed that telegraphing cost a great deal of money.

Mr. Drummond was continuing his argument, when

The Attorney-General said he was just informed by Messrs. Pustan & Co. that they would be willing to pay the exorbitant damages of $40,000 into Court, if the other side would pay the freight. That was sufficient to show their willingness to act fairly, and avoid difficulties.

Mr. Drummond suggested an even simpler way to settle the matter would be to telegraph home for the defendant to put in an appearance.

His Lordship suggested an adjournment, for both parties to consider the proposition, which he considered important.

Mr. Kingsmill said that he was engaged in an action against Malcolmson & Co., in which there was a foreign attachment also, and he would like to make an arrangement with the Attorney-General that his Lordship should, before deciding, hear the second case, as one decision would probably meet both cases.

His Lordship said if such was the fact, he would, if asked, hear the case as suggested.

The Court was then adjourned to this day at 10 a.m., it being understood that, on resuming, Mr. Drummond would continue his argument.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

April 24th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

OUR GUARDIANS.

P.C. Ward, No. 81, charged Lew-a-tiu, a watchman in D'Aguilar-street, with being asleep on his post at 4 o'clock on the morning, of the 24th instant.

Complainant said that there were four watchmen in D'Aguilar-street, one stationed at the gate, and one at the entrance of each of the lines. There had been one or two robberies committed lately, and did these watchmen do their duty properly, these never could have happened. It was impossible for them to pass their notice. He had often found the whole four congregated together talking, or otherwise neglecting their duties.

Defendant was fined $2, in default 7 days' hard labor.

SNATCHING A BANGLE.

Lang-a-kwok, a hawker, was charged by a young girl named Leong-a-hoey, with on the 24th instant snatching a silver bangle, valued $1, from the leg of a child she was carrying on her back in the Queen's Road West, and then bolting up Tai-ping-shan.

Complainant stated that hearing the child suddenly scream, she turned round and saw the defendant running up into Tai-ping-shan with the bangle in his hand; she ran after him, but could not catch him; he was caught by a constable, and when caught he told the constable that he had thrown the bangle away, and a hawker had picked it up.

Leung-a-hoy, a cook, said at the time in question he was going to market, and saw the last witness with a child on her back; presently he heard her call out, and turning round saw the defendant running with a silver bangle in his hand. Chase was given, and he was caught. He asked him what he had done with the bangle, seeing he had not got it then, and he said he threw it to another man.

Defendant had nothing to say for himself, and was sent to two months hard labor, and to be twice beaten with a rattan across the breach, 10 strokes each time.

ON SUSPICION.

Yim-sing-tuk, a working silversmith in the Tin-hook silversmith's shop, Queen's Road, was charged by one Lo-ka-yim, an apprentice to the watchmaking business at the same establishment, with the unlawful possession of his jacket, valued $1.50.

Complainant stated on the 15th instant his master sent him on board of a ship, and before going he changed his clothes. He went to his his box, and having changed left eight pieces of clothing in his box locked up. On his return he found his clothes had been taken out, but the box was still locked. He complained to his master, and he told him to be quiet, and a private search would be made that night. A search was made, and one of his new jackets was found under the pillow of defendant's bed. His master still told him to be quiet, so as to be able to find the rest, but not doing so, he gave defendant into custody.

Defendant was called upon to find security in one housekeeper, $10, to be forthcoming within one month.

STREET GAMBLING.

Three coolies named Chan-a-paw, Ng-a-yow, and Yung-a-cheon, were charged by Indian sergeant No. 606, with gambling in that notorious haunt, Market-street, Taipingshan.

Complaint said he had some difficulty in arresting the defendants. On his sudden approach they bolted off, not having time to take their mat and cash this time, and then ran into a house. With assistance he secured the mat and got the defendants from under the beds in the house. A Sikh constable, No. 508, was on the beat at the time the gambling was going on, and he ordered him into the house to assist him to apprehend the defendants.

Sikh constable No. 508, the one who was on the beat in Market-street when the gambling was being carried on, was then called, but he declined giving any evidence, stating he knew nothing of the matter. However, he was enticed into the witness box, and by a little coaxing gave the same evidence as Sergeant 606.

Defendants were sent to seven days' hard labor each, and to be placed in the stocks half an hour at the scene, to carry the stocks there themselves.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF BRANCHES.

Wong-a-fook, a coolie, residing at Tai-wong-street, was charged by Chinese constable No. 149, with the unlawful possession of a great quantity of newly cut branches.

Complainant said defendant was a grass cutter, and he had brought him up once before charged with cutting trees, and he was convicted and fined $5.

Defendant said the wood and chopper were given to him to carry by another man.

Defendant this time was fined $20, in default, two months' hard labor.

A ROGUE.

Chinese constable No. 192, charged one Chan-a-cheong, alias Lai-a-fook, residing on the Praya East, as a rogue and a vagabond, found throwing a quantity of coals overboard from an unlicensed boat, the property of a marine store keeper.

Inspector Crudock, said on the 21st instant defendant, under the name Lai-a-fook, with another named Lai-a-cheong, were convicted of the unlawful possession of a quantity of coals, when defendant and his companion were fined five shillings each, in default 7 days' hard labor, charged by Chinese constable 204.

Defendant denied the charge, but constable 204 being called, this was confirmed, and was further confirmed by defendant being recognised by the interpreter of the Court.

Defendant, instead of being fined five shillings, this time was fined $5, in default sent to two months' hard labor.

THEFT.

Charles Smith, master of the British bark *Ashburton*, charged his steward, W. Barry, with the larceny of a portion of a bottle of brandy.

Complainant stated he went on board at 6 30 p.m. of the 23rd, taking Captain Wilkinson, of the S. S. *Parana*, and three other gentleman to dinner. He found the defendant drunk, who had evidently made use of nearly the whole of a bottle of brandy left in the decanter when he went on shore. He accused the defendant of it, and he acknowledged having taken the brandy. He intended discharging him in consequence.

Defendant was asked what he had to say for himself, when he made answer that it was unfortunately true, and he was very sorry for it. He would take care that he did not do it again, to get himself into this mess.

Mr. May told defendant that people sometimes got drunk to thieve, but he committed a theft first to get drunk. There was no doubt. Captains of ships would refuse to take him into their service to jeopardise the stores placed under his care.

Sent to 14 days' hard labor.

BREACH OF ORDINANCE.

Two lazy boatmen, named Tung-a-shun and Sow-a-pang, employed to take the rubbish from the dust bins to Lap-sap-wan by the dust bin contractor, were charged by P.C. 47 with throwing the rubbish into the harbor, instead of taking it to Lap-sap-wan in the boat.

Defendants were fined $10, in default one month's hard labor.

A STRANGE CASE.

Chinese sergeant 182 charged two old women as follows.

Complainant said that he saw a small girl with the leprosy on her sitting down and on questioning her, she said she was a destitute, and had left the Hospital two weeks back, having been three months there. On the road the second defendant came to him and said the girl was her daughter, having bought her for $7.50 from another woman, she then pointed out the first defendant.

The child said two weeks back she came out of the Civil Hospital, having been sent there as a destitute by the police, with a bad leg at the time; she was there three months, when in some way she got into the hands of the first defendant.

First defendant said a nurse at the Civil Hospital turned her over to her, and she not being able to keep her, turned her over to the second defendant.

Second defendant said she paid $7.50 to the first defendant for the girl, and soon after the disease broke out; she wanted to give her back to the first defendant, and she would lose her $7.50. She did not want anything more to do with the girl.

Defendants were bound over in $5 each, for one week, and the girl, Tung-a-pow, was sent to the Chinese Hospital.

SHANGHAI.

A meeting of the N. C. B. of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on the 18th instant, F. B. Forbes, Esq., president, in the chair. Mr. A. G. Wood was admitted a member of the Society, and Major Blake, Hongkong, proposed as a non-resident member. Mr. Wylie having, in a few remarks, paid a tribute to the memories of M. Stanislas Julien and Dr. Hobson, Mr. Michie read a curious and exhaustive paper by T. Watters, Esq., of H. B. M. Consular Service, on "Chinese Fox Myths," which was supplemented by comments from Dr. Macgowan and Mr. Kingsmill. Dr. Macgowan then spoke on the character called by the Chinese *wan*.

NINGPO.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The Bishop of North-China (the Right Rev. Dr. Russell) and Mrs. Russell arrived in the *Chusan*, from Shanghai, this morning. They were met by the Missionaries of the English Church Mission, and escorted to the residence of the Rev. F. F. Gough, where breakfast had been prepared. After breakfast Mr. Gough read to the Bishop the following address:—

Right Reverend and Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned Clergy and Missionaries of the Chekiang province, desire to express the joy with which we welcome your return here amongst us, and the cordial recognition which we unite to render to you in your new office.

The suspense which we have shared with you, and the little season of separation, both make us rejoice the more to see you here, as our beloved and honoured Missionary Bishop; and we acknowledge the good hand of our God in bringing yourself and dear Mrs. Russell so seasonably amongst us.

The office which you, Right Reverend Sir, have been called to fill, is to yourself an appropriate preferment—"a good degree"—which you have purchased to yourself by your long and faithful labors in China; and to those who sought it for you, as well as those who conferred it, it is a credit and an honour. But especially to ourselves and our dear fellow-labourers in North-China, together with the native Christians, this event is full of deep interest. You have been long amongst us, as our senior brother and fellow-labourer, and well know "the heart" of a Missionary. We can all the more follow, with glad mind and will, your godly admonitions, and cherish hopeful anticipations of blessing, through the power and faithfulness of Him "who is alive for evermore," the Great Head of the Church, and the Author of our Missionary work.

We have followed you with our prayers in your absence; we this day thank God for your safe arrival; we will support you with our prayers in the responsibilities, ordinary or extraordinary, devolving upon you, and we believe that our God "will supply all your need, according to his riches in glory, by Christ Jesus."

We beg to subscribe ourselves,
Right Reverend and Dear Sir,
Yours in deepest respect and affection,
FREDK. F. GOUGH.
GEORGE E. MOULE.
ARTHUR E. MOULE.
ARTHUR ELWIN.
JAEVIS D. VALENTINE.
ROBERT PALMER.
JAMES BATES.
JAMES GALT.

The Bishop, having received the address, expressed in a few kind and well chosen words the pleasure it gave him to meet his former colleagues once more; heartily thanked all who had signed the address presented to him, for the cheering assurances of their sympthy and good will, and hoped that by united action in the future the work of the Church in North-China might be satisfactorily carried on.

April 17th.

TIENTSIN.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

On the 9th instant Mr. Lew, the secretary of the Japanese Ambassador, and Mr. Chin, Interpreter to the Embassy, arrived here by the *Shanse*. We learn from Mr. Lew that the Ambassador will reach here about the 14th inst. He will only remain here for a few days, after which the whole of the Embassy will start for Peking. His Excellency does not expect to be long occupied with business with the Viceroy regarding treaty matters.

No further news from Peking regarding the audience question.

12th April, 1873.

The saddest instance of misplaced confidence on record is that of a Connecticut man, who rescued another from a watery grave, only to find that instead of his long lost brother it was a person to whom he owed three dollars and a half for turnips.

It is said that the reason Lord Lytton so strictly concealed the fact that he wrote "The Coming Race," is, that it contains a profession of his faith, a profession he always shrank from making openly. His ideal race believe, it may be recollected, in a Supreme Being, the All-Good, but hold no other dogmas, and use no religious rites.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ava*, Capt. Rousseau, from Marseilles 16th March, via Port Said, Suez, Aden, and Galle 10th inst., Singapore 17th, and Saigon 21st, with the French mail, arrived yesterday. The following telegrams give details not yet published here:—

(*From the Ceylon Observer.*)

MADRID, March 26th.

A levy *en masse* in North Spain

the Grand Duke Nicholas John and General Kaufmann.

LONDON, 4th April.

The House of Commons has rejected Sir George Jenkinson's motion favouring the Euphrates Valley railway to India.

Mr. Fawcett's bill abolishing tests in the Irish University has been introduced. The second reading is to take place on the 21st of April.

The French Academy has received the Duc d'Aumale as a member.

M. Buffet has been elected President of the French Assembly by 304 to 285 votes.

LONDON, 5th April.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Grant Duff, replying to Sir Charles Wingfield, admitted that the cost of horses bred in the Indian Government studs was excessive. The question of the maintenance of the studs was under consideration.

Lord Enfield, replying to Sir Charles Wingfield, said the French Government has instructed their Naval Commander to prevent Arab Slave Dhows carrying the French Flag.

The Dutch Chamber has passed a Bill suspending the coinage of Silver until next November.

LONDON, 7th April.

An Inquiry has has been opened at Halifax, Nova Scotia, into the loss of the *Atlantic*. Mr. Doss, the Commander, admits that he had miscalculated his position.

Rice Mills at Liverpool have been burnt. The damage amounts to £100,000.

The mixed Commission [*in re Alabama claims*] at Washington, have rejected the Calcutta claim.

The Assembly have passed the Bill suppressing the Central Municipality of Lyons.

The Russian press demand the permanent acquisition of Khiva. The Fobgischlar column started on the 5th instant.

Obituary.—Marchioness Waterford.

LONDON, 8th April.

In the Imperial Budget, the revenue for 1873 amounts to £76,609,000. The expenditure £70,714,000. The estimated Revenue of 1874 amounts to £76,617,000, the expenditure to £71,871,000.

Half of the Geneva award is to be paid out of the surplus; half out of Exchequer Bills if the revenue proves unfavorable.

Sugar duties to be reduced one-half.

The Income tax one penny.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to Mr. Stapleton, said the opinion of the Law officers was that Carlist subscriptions and gifts were legal.

The Exports of Britain for March were £21,750,000; the imports £29,875,000.

Coal Exports for quarter, 2½ million tons.

Strike in Staffordshire averted by yielding to men.

Prince of Wales starts for Vienna on the 24th.

LONDON, 8th April.

The *Euchantress* left Mombaza on the 28th March, for Muscat and Bombay, and is expected to arrive at Bombay by the end of April.

THE DEBATE ON THE COLONIES.

(*Times, March 1st.*)

If the action of Parliament were confined to what is to be seen from the outside, it might be plausibly argued that the representative branch of our Legislature was a huge machine for the wasting of time, and such an example as the House of Commons afforded last night would be cited as a most striking instance of the truth of the charge. Mr. Macfie, for the third time during the present Parliament, had got possession of the House. Once, if we remember rightly, he failed. He had, indeed, given notice of a motion on going into Committee of Supply; but the Government did not require any votes on that particular evening, some one observed that there was a sickness of attendance on the part of members, and when Mr. Speaker proceeded to count it was found that there were less than forty present. But thrice has Mr. Macfie seated himself astride his hobby in a way not to be shaken off. Not that there is any anxiety to watch the performance. His audience is very few, but to all appearance it is quite the same to his imperturbable complacency whether he is performing before fifty or five hundred. He canters up and down his course with an easy indifference as to what comes of it. The most careful observer fails to follow the track of his career. It begins nowhere, and has no more end than beginning. Time passed by, and words continue to flow until at last for some undiscoverable reason there is a stop. "What a waste of time!" says the impetuous disbeliever in Parliamentary systems. By no means. Time is always running on, and is no more wasted in itself than the motion of the earth which measures it. What is wasted is life, and if we bear this in mind the waste consequent on Mr. Macfie's speeches may not be so enormous. Say that he speaks for two hours to an average audience of 30, and we have only 60 hours of human life spent in absorbing the wisdom he has uttered in the interval. It may be, of course, replied that, though the average audience on such an occasion as last night was small, there was a crowd of members in the lobbies and elsewhere losing their time quite as much as if they had been inside the House; but here again is a misapprehension. It is in such eddies of apparent idleness, when men come and go in the lobbies, are joined together and again dissolved, like puffs of smoke circling in the air, that opinion is formed, that the limits of practicable action are ascertained, and the outline of coming legislation determined. While so much random talk was being uttered inside on anything and everything that could in any way be tacked on to a general motion with the word "Colonies" somewhere imbedded in it, the Irish University question, the Juries Bill, and a score of other topics were discussed informally outside; and the rest of the session may not unfairly be expected to go a little easier in consequence. As for the suggestion that if Mr. Macfie had given way something useful would have taken place of the discussion provoked, it seems sufficient to point to what would have been substituted for it. Mr. Fowler's inoperative suggestion that the army should be reduced by 10,000 at a stroke would have come on a little earlier, and a number of speeches would have been delivered of a kind so well known that we lose little in "taking them as spoken."

We cannot, however, join unreservedly in condemning members whose business it is to occupy half a night every now and then in ventilating their opinions before empty benches. They have their function in the body politic, and there is much unseen gain to be placed against the visible loss. But Mr. Macfie somewhat abuses his privilege, and the most good-natured of optimists must confess that there is a certain degree of sameness in the matter of his discourse. To dilate generally upon the Colonies three sessions running is a considerable tax upon the patience of the poor officials who are bound to listen. Even Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen showed signs of suffering yesterday. We should not be surprised, if he were tried again, to find him resorting to an expedient other men in a like position have tried, of asking the House to reject the amendment summarily on the ground that nothing new has been said in favour of it and nothing new could be said against it. We recommend Mr. Macfie to cultivate a little more variety, because, if the mass of the House of Commons are patient, having the remedy in their own hands, officials can be betrayed into testiness; and we have become famous for the talent of expressing few ideas in many words. The electors of Leith might do the same if they were once led to suspect that their member had a gift of monotony. Mr. Macfie's most effective point last night was a lament, in which Mr. Sinclair Aytoun followed him, that a man could go to America more cheaply than he could to Australia, and the proposal of both members was that the State should somehow reverse the prices. The State can do many things, but, seeing that it takes six times as long to go to Melbourne as to go to New York, it is not remarkable that it should be four or five times more costly, and the only way of getting over the difficulty must be for the taxpayers at home or the taxpayers in the colony to pay the differences in the fares. The first suggestion is so chimerical that no one would venture to father it; and as for the second, it is quite open for any colony to pay the passage of immigrants to its shores if it be so minded. The machinery is at hand, and was once in extensive use; and if it has now ceased to be employed by more than one colony it is because the other colonies have seen fit to reverse their former policy. We are surprised to find a member declaring that he had come down to the House prepared to vote with Mr. Macfie, but his speech had convinced him to the opposite opinion.

It was cruel on the part of Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen to say that he heard Mr. Macfie year after year with a friendly desire, almost bordering on anxiety, that he would one day propose a resolution to which the Government might agree. What excuse can there be for thus encouraging a fatal delusion? It were better to follow Sir Charles Adderley's suggestion not to consent to debate Mr. Macfie's motion any further; and this is evidently the course which should be pursued another year, should he unadvisedly attempt to renew, for a fourth time, his annual "sentimental debate."

LOADING-LINE FOR SHIPS.

In a letter to the *Times*, Mr. Jenla makes some valuable suggestions with reference to the "vexed and difficult question" of a load-line for ships. Mr. Jenla would not, he says, control by law the depth to which a vessel should be laden, as this must ever vary with the alternation of seasons, variety of cargo, and difference of voyage; but, looking to the responsibility resting upon the shipowner in relation to life and property, he suggests that it would not be unreasonable to require him, when he enters his vessel outwards at the Custom-house, to declare his intention of loading her to a certain depth for the voyage for which he then lays her on. Such depth it should be perfectly voluntary with him to select; but, when declared, it should, with possibly a small and safe margin for unavoidable contingencies, be binding upon him. This declaration, when published in the various loading lists, would enable persons interested to ascertain, to some extent at least, whether the declared intention was a proper one or not, while at present no general means are available for forming a correct judgment as to loading prior, it may be, to the vessel leaving docks or dropping down the river when insurances have all been effected, articles all signed, and contracts all completed. Such a declaration should in no way exonerate the owner from the consequences of his own wrong-doing, but it would, the writer believes, with its attendant publicity, work a gradual and beneficial change, while it would meet some at least of the objections to a "hard and fast" line. The only objections which, as it seems to us, can be reasonably urged against Mr. Jenla's proposals is that they do not go far enough, and that whereas they stop short at merely discouraging the practice of overloading, they might easily be carried to the length of absolutely prohibiting it. If "persons interested" could ascertain whether the "declared intention" of a shipowner to adopt a certain load line were a proper one or not, a Board of Trade inspector could also ascertain it, and the same official should, in the event of his convincing himself of the impropriety of such an intention, be empowered to stop the ship.

Fame is a flower upon a dead man's heart.

Good humour is the girdle that binds friendship to love.

No snow falls lighter than the snow of age, but none lies heavier, for it never melts.

We ought not to judge of men's merits by their qualifications, but by the use they make of them.

An Irish journal states that Mary Wall died the other day, near Clonmel, at the extraordinary age of 118. She was the last of a long-lived family, her brothers having died at the ages of 100 and 95.

At the Middlesex Sessions an expert swindler, who had long passed as "Captain Hunt," was convicted, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

THE BISHOP AND HIS SWINE.—The Bishop of Wurtzburg once asked a sprightly shepherd boy:—"What are you doing here, my lad?"—"Tending swine."—"How much do you get?"—"One florin a week."—"I also am a shepherd," continued the bishop, "but I have a much better salary."—"That may all be, but then I suppose you have more swine under your care."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 24TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $597½ to $605, cash and credit; New Benares, $540 to $545; Old Patna, $645 to $650; Old Benares, $565 to $570; Malwa, $590 to $600; New Bengal in fair demand.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—58 58¾ per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares —$900 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$950 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 110 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$20 to 25 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$325 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$131 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$114 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—7 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—38 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 110 per share premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—25 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—70 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—50 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand,..... 4/4½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, 4/4⅜
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5⅛ to 4/5⅛
Credits, at 6 months' sight.... 4/5⅛ to 4/5⅜
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5⅜ to 4/5⅝

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½, nom.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½ "

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....74⅞
Bank, 15 days' sight.....75
Private, 30 days' sight.....75⅜

SALES ON APRIL 24TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Green Peas, 100 piculs, at $1.94, by Hing-tye to travelling trader.

Yellow Peas, 300 piculs, at $1.64, by Hing-tye to travelling trader.

Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $10.80, by Sze-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Camphor, 100 piculs, at $15.50, by Yee-tye to foreign merchant.

Black Pepper, 150 piculs, at $13.90, by Yuen-on-tye to travelling trader.

Fungus, 50 bags, at $38.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Dried Large Mussels, 10 bags, at $38.50, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $58.80, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 20 bags, at $38.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 60 bags, at $30.00, by Yue-wo-loong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 60 bags, at $7.00, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Gypsum, 200 piculs, at $1.14, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Cuttlefish, 5 bags, at $23.00, by Yuet-hing-loong to travelling trader.

Almonds, 10 bags, at $21.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 30 bags, at $7.00, by Chun-chong to travelling trader.

Fresh Peas, 10 bags, at $2.80, by Kwong-wing-shing to travelling trader.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME.	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Hector (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 29th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sea Mew		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sumatra	Mullin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Ferdinand Brumm		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cyphrenes (str.)	Saml. Stephen	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 5th prox.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Forward	Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Cheops (str.)	Dowdy	Hongkong	Ah Yon	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
MANILA	Mariveles (str.)	Zavala	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
Do.	Conchita	Larrabe	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Menzaleh (str.)		Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Glendarroch (str.)	Fowler	Hongkong	Gilman & Co.	On the 28th inst., at 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI AND HANKOW	Venetia (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Ava (str.)		Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at 7 A.M.
Do.	Scotland (str.)	S. D. Washburn		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, F'CHOW, &c.	Hai-Loong (str.)	Punchard		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

THOMPSON & HIND

BEG to call attention to their extensive ASSORTMENT of "NEW GOODS," just received ex French Mail, consisting of—

A well-selected Stock of White and Colored Ground Printed

CAMBRICS and PIQUES,

suitable for Ladies' Morning Costumes and Wrappers.

WHITE CAMBRICS, JACONETS, MUSLINETS, and BRILLIANTES.

LAWNS, GRASS-CLOTHS, and HOLLANDS.

ALSO,

A Choice Lot of YAAK, CLUNY, MALTESE, VALENCIENNES, and other LACES.

LACE, MUSLIN, and LENO CURTAINS, MOSQUITO NETS, ANTIMACASSARS, SHORT BLINDS, and TOILET MUSLINS.

FANCY GRENADINES, MUSLINS, and LUSTRES, for Morning and Evening Wear.

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, and other MATERIALS in the newest tints.

CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING, MUSLIN and LACE SETS, TIES, BOWS, COLLARETTES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, SUNSHADES, and PARASOLS.

A Selection of

ELEGANT SPANISH COMBS and MILLINERY, in the Latest Novelties.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*

440 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.

Apply to

SANDER & Co.

tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET, (Red Seal,)

Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.

G. DUBOST & Co.

6m 436 Hongkong, 18th March, 1873.

SUPERIOR WINES AND BRANDY FOR SALE.

A MONTILLADO, MEDOC, ST. JULIEN, 1st Class CLARET, CHATEAUX YQUEM; CHAMPAGNE, (G. H. Mumm & Co.,) quarts and pints; SPARKLING MOSELLE (P. A. Mumm's,) quarts and pints; Hennessy's *, V. O. and V. F. O. P. BRANDIES, Choice Old PORT, and Old Jamaica RUM.

Apply to

R. W. LOWNDES,
No. 7, Queen's Road.

1m 532 Hongkong, 5th April, 1873.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S SALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS,

in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and 2 doz. Pints.

SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.

tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY

WITH THE

PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabularly contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

HAVE just opened the undermentioned GOODS:—

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SCOTCH TWEEDS and ANGOLAS, for Suits.

FANCY CLOTHS for Light OVERCOATS.

" COATINGS for Spring Wear.

FLANNELS, DRILLS, and DUCKS, for Suits.

QUILTINGS for VESTS.

BEDFORD CORD and KERSEYMERE for Riding TROUSERS.

OUTFITTING.

COLLARS and SCARVES of the newest styles.

REGATTA and OXFORD SHIRTS.

The Latest Shapes in FELT, STRAW, PANAMA, and PITH HATS.

HOSIERY, UNDERSHIRTS, &c.

BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.

PORTMANTEAUS and BAGS.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

A Large Assortment of

DAMASK CLOTHS,
" NAPKINS to match,
" DOYLIES,
8/4 DAMASK for TABLE CLOTHS.

LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS in all widths.

DAMASK, HUCKABACK, and TURKISH TOWELS.

FURNISHING.

LACE CURTAINS.

ANTIMACASSARS.

WHITE, PINK, and GREEN MOSQUITO NETS.

BED QUILTS.

PRINTED, EMBROIDERED, and VELVET PILE TABLE COVERS.

IRON BEDSTEADS, CHILDREN'S COTS, and SPRING MATTRESSES of various sizes.

BRASS and MAHOGANY CURTAIN POLES and FITTINGS.

TOILET, CHEVAL, and GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES.

BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY, and FELT CARPETS, with RUGS to match.

FLOOR CLOTHS, in all widths up to 8 yards.

COIR MATS and MATTINGS.

SALIVARIUMS, FOOTSTOOLS.

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD & STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

365 Hongkong, 6th March, 1873.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound,... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.

Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*

6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. This UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may, therefore, be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, a Purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THOMAS KEATING, London, Export Chemist and
201 331] Druggist. [Mar. 8

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings' Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

Vessels on the Berth.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"MENZALEH,"

Captain Mourrut, will be dispatched for YOKOHAMA,

TO-DAY, the 25th instant, at noon.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

621 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship

"AVA,"

Captain Rousseau, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,

TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, at 7 A.M.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

622 Hongkong, 25th April, 1873.

FOR SAIGON.

THE British Steamer

"CHEOPS,"

Captain Dowdy, will be despatched for the above port TO-MORROW, the 26th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

AH YON,
Kwong Hing, 57, Praya.

631 Hongkong, 24th April, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1. 100 British Steamer

"CYPHRENES,"

Saml. Stephen, Commander, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 5th prox.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, S. S. "Cyphrenes."

East Point,
Hongkong, 24th April, 1873. [tf 632

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship

"VENETIA"

will leave for the above places about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1873. [615

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUNDA"

will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1873. [616

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HECTOR"

will be despatched on or about the 29th instant. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—

On Tea 32/6 %, all risks, 23/. %, F.P.A.
" Silk 19/. %, do.

Cargo taken at through rates for New York and Mediterranean Ports. Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

12d 604 Hongkong, 18th April, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE American Ship

"SUMATRA,"

Mullin, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 507 Hongkong, 1st April, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Barque

"SEA MEW,"

465 Tons Register, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 430 Hongkong, 15th March, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.)

THE well-known A 1 British Clipper Barque

"FORWARD,"

Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 409 Hongkong, 12th March, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A-1 German Barque

"FERDINAND BRUMM,"

754 Tons Register, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

tf 522 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1873.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,

tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embarques des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichés à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.

Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.

1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
AND TO
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Invites inspection of his large Collection of VIEWS of FOOCHOW, SWATOW, HONGKONG, CANTON, and MACAO.

WYNDHAM STREET,
6m] (*Formerly occupied by Athletic Club.*) [513

成發記賬
KWONG-FEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-FEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

Intimations.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS,
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 337 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,
AND
TO H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
CIVIL, NAVAL, & MILITARY TAILOR, WOOLLEN DRAPER, HATTER, HOSIER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
45 and 47, Queen's Road, next to Oriental Bank.

tf 192] [Feb. 1.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 and 40, Praya West,
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 9, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.

tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a

WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.

The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.

r 876 May 3.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TANJORE*," Captain A. H. JOHNSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 26th April, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 2 P.M., Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 25th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 18th April, 1873.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*QUANG-SE*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*QUANG-SE*" will be due at San Francisco May 30th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 29th instant. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 24th, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POS

Extracts.

BUCHAREST CABMEN.

We hired one of the carriages in the square, a pretty Victoria, well horsed, and at a very reasonable price; although hired by the hour, this acts by no means as in other countries, where hiring by the time insures a crawling pace: here, on the contrary, it would seem as if they determined to try and see what was the utmost distance they could accomplish in the hour. A curious custom also exists of never informing the coachman where you desire him to go, and the drivers, in consequence, neither know nor have occasion to learn the name of a single street. The instant you step into the Victoria—the usual carriage of the country—the driver sets off at a furious pace, pulling at his horses, who, like the American, go all the faster in consequence; you must then intimate to him where you wish to go, by giving him from time to time, at each turning in the road, a light touch on either shoulder with your cane. A stranger who is unacquainted with this habit, and equally so with the city itself, by neglecting this will ere long find himself whirled along he knows not whither; and the coachman himself will be equally surprised at receiving no directions as to his route, until he has got far out of the city.—*From "The Black Sea, Caucasus, and Caspian," by Sir A. Cunynghame.*

TRAVELLING ON THE VOLGA.

Here we came upon the noble Volga, a magnificent river, which, even at this season of low water, was at least a mile and a half broad. On the opposite bank there appeared a fringe of wood some miles deep, and then, again, the endless steppes of Russia.

The trade on the Volga by steamers is extensive. The engines are entirely fed with wood, of which there were on the bank numberless acres of logs ready cut and piled up some ten feet high, and companies of women, somewhat rough in manners, were ready in waiting for the steamers, to run it on board by means of wooden bearers held between two of them.

A steamer was due at four o'clock. They only wait for a few minutes, to exchange passengers and a small amount of cargo, during which interval they take in as much wood as the female company of bearers can place on board. We had to wait four hours; but the accounts in the guide-books of the Volga steamers led us to expect to be fully repaid by the comfort, convenience, and grandeur of these vessels. At seven p.m. the steamer presented herself; but great was our disappointment, when, instead of cleanliness, good cabins, and tolerable fare, all turned out to be squalid, rude, and uncivilized.

The truth is Russia has not yet donned the garb of civilization—as we accept the term. In its immense population there may be thirty or forty thousand persons who have travelled, are highly polished, and thoroughly understand the signification of the term; but the mass have no conception of the meaning of the word comfort, or what we consider the necessary conditions of an easy existence. I sat down in the pent-up, hot cabin, which, with the exception of one small window near the roof, about twelve inches square, had no light.

The entire deck was, as usual, crowded with second, third, and, fourth class passengers, or with the cargo. The awning on the bridge was so poor and thin it was but a sun-trap. No cabin was more than six feet by five. There was no saloon at all—and the smell—oh! oh! Moreover, I was by no means cured of the symptoms from which I had suffered on the Sea of Azof, and they were evidently returning. We spent all that night and the greater portion of the next day in great discomfort. The food which, with difficulty, we obtained at all, equalled, in all respects, the accommodation.—*From "Travels in the Eastern Caucasus."*

THE JESUITS AND TYRANNICIDE.

In these times, when the exigencies of present discussions are leading men to rake up the embers and revive the bitterness of past controversies, more than one attempt has been made to draw forth from its resting place a weapon of offence which was once used with unsparing hand and with no small effect against the Society of Jesus. The charge of teaching the lawfulness of tyrannicide, and encouraging it in practice, has again been dragged to light, and a certain prominence has been given to the accusation in the columns of some of the principal organs of public opinion, and has of course found its way from them to the pages of the minor vassals of that queen of the world. The object of this paper is to examine the historical position of the society with reference to the question. Any lengthened discussion of its intrinsic merits may well be considered out of place and uncalled for. First, then, it will clear our path to state precisely what was the doctrine of those Jesuits, and their number was comparatively small, on whose account so large a measure of opprobrium has been showered on the whole body. Those who are acquainted with the passages in the writings of the Jesuit theologians who have either treated fully or more briefly touched on the question, cannot fail to see at a glance that these writers distinguish tyrants into two classes. There is the *tyrannus usurpationis* or *tyrannus in titulo*, and the *tyrannus regiminis* or *administrationis*. The first of these is the tyrant properly so called, the usurper, whose title is radically defective, and who in consequence can have no claim or right to the obedience of those upon whose necks he attempts to plant his foot. Any power that he may by fraud or force have acquired is simply illegitimate. The second is one whose title to authority is just and legitimate, but whose abuse of power has reached such an excess as to become intolerable to his subjects. The first is a public robber, who invades the liberties and imperils the stability of the State, who aspires to the throne of a lawful ruler, or who revolts against legitimate government for the purpose of enslaving his country. The second has a right to reign and to govern, but he exercises his right in such a way, whether by direct contraventions of the divine law, or by oppressive social measures, as to tend by his acts rather to the ruin of the commonwealth than to its preservation and well-being, as he is bound to do by the obligations of his office. According to the Jesuit theologians, this distinction is a very essential one, and affects materially the attitude of a nation in respect of one who tyrannizes over it. When they consider the question of the nature of the action that they may be allowed to a nation, and every member of it, in respect to a tyrant in the full sense of the word—one, that is, who attempts violently and unjustly to possess himself of the supreme power,—they declare that a people under such circumstances is at full liberty to employ all measures of active resistance as long as the usurpation lasts. Such an invader of the rights of the nation is a public enemy, and the State can order or permit every citizen to defend his country; nay, in virtue of such public authorization, always presumed, at least in such a case, every individual citizen has a right to remove the usurper and deliver his country, even by putting him to death, if no other means should be left—*si tyrannus aliter tolli non possit.* Such an act, however terrible, is neither high treason nor regicide, for the tyrant who is the victim of it is absolutely without rights of sovereignty or authority over those whose oppression and enslavement he is trying to bring about. We are, of course, simply stating, as historians, the doctrines of these writers.—*The Month.*

THE LOVE OF CHILDREN.

The love of the father is his natural love for children generally, strengthened, in the case of his own child, by the constant presence of its object and the interest and pride he feels by reason of its near connection with himself. The mother's love is for her offspring, an attachment bordering closely upon instinct and entirely independent of external or extraneous circumstances. It is found to prevail with equal strength through the greater portion of the animal world, but differing from the love of the human mother in this, that it ends when the offspring has ceased to require a mother's care, while the human mother's love is life-long and hopes to be eternal. By this propensity of the mother, acting after the manner of an instinct, the care of the infant is made to depend, not upon the mere dictates of virtue, or the recommendation of reason, but upon an immediate and irresistible impulse. "Were it not for this," says Brown, "how many thousands would be left to perish ere they could ask pity or aid. Mark the helplessness of the infant, and think what care, what toil, what watching the little being requires. It is wonderful that all these troubles should be endured. But Nature has placed him above the dangers of human feebleness. She has given to him the strength of his parents, and even in the pride of his manhood he is not more strong to effect his wishes than when, by a few tears and murmurs, he commands the ready aid of paternal love."—*From "What Am I?" by Edward Wm. Cox.*

HOW THEY FELL DOWN STAIRS.

While the old inn stood on the square in Nashville, it was the favorite hotel of the travelling public. On one occasion among the many guests there assembled were Harvey H., from Williamson county, John G., from Maury county, intimate friends, and both convivial in their temperament. They had imbibed freely of spirits, and were in that happy condition in which they considered the world all their own, and were rather noisy in their demonstrations. Some of the visitors complained of their noise, and the proprietor, after some persuasion, induced the gentlemen to retire to bed. He conducted them to their room, saw them safely lodged in bed, waited patiently till they slept, and then drew the bed, which, as was then to some extent fashionable, was attached to the ceiling by cords, up nearly to the ceiling, raising them some nine or ten feet from the floor. Everything passed off quietly, the gentlemen sleeping soundly until one or two o'clock in the morning, when John G., who was sleeping behind, called out to his friend, "Harvey, get me the water; the pitcher is on the table there in the corner." Harvey demurred a little, but, finally yielding to earnest solicitations, he threw himself out of bed, in the pitch darkness of the room, to the floor beneath. He was unprepared for a leap, and the shock of the fall surprised him. Instantly he conjectured that he had fallen down stairs, perhaps through a trap door; so he got down on his hands and knees and commenced groping about to find some means of ascent to the room above. The delay occasioned by these movements was torture to John, who was parched up with thirst. So he called out, in language more profane than polite: "Harry! what in the d—l are you doing?" The answer came from the depths below: "John, I fell down stairs and can't find the passage to get up there again." "Well, must I come down there to show you the way up?" "I wish you would, John, for I cannot find the steps." John, thoroughly vexed at the stupidity of his friend, sprang out of bed, when, lo! he, too, went whirling through the air into the distance below, and soon found himself sprawling on the floor beside his companion. "By jove, Harry! I fell down stairs myself," was his first exclamation. Then the two commenced a search for the staircase, a ladder, anything to enable them to get out of this deep abyss. Round and round they went, upon their hands and knees. They found a table upon which they discovered a pitcher of water. Quenching their thirst they resumed their search. Their clothing had been deposited on the foot of the bed, so this was beyond their reach, and the weather was intensely cold. They must keep moving or freeze. The weary round was kept up until the gray dawn began to streak the east, when they ascertained their true condition. Stealthily they lowered the bed, hastily donned their clothing, and only remained long enough to pay their bill to the night clerk, when, mounting their horses, they made tracks for their homes.—*Alta.*

THE ANTARCTIC REGIONS.

A hundred Etnas would not produce the thousandth part of the indraught which Maury ascribes to Antarctic volcanoes. Assuredly we may say with Maury, but more significantly, that "volcanoes are not a meteorological necessity." "We cannot say that they are," he proceeds, "yet the force and regularity of the winds remind us that their presence would not be inconsistent with known laws. He believes, in fact, that the steady winds may be partly formed as an indraught feeding volcanic fires. It is as well to remember, when ideas so wild are mooted, that, as Maury himself remarks, "we know, ocularly, but little more of the topographical features of Antarctic regions than we do of those of one of the planets." "If they be continental," as he proceeds, "we may, indeed, without any unwarrantable stretch of the imagination, relieve the face of nature there with snow-clad mountains, and diversify the landscape with flaming volcanoes;" but we must not forget that this is a work of imagination, not a theory which can be insisted upon as though it represented a geographical fact. While on this subject, however, we cannot refrain from quoting a very striking passage from a letter by Captain Howes, of the *Southern Cross*, because, although it relates in reality to the phenomena of an Aurora Australis, it presents a scene such as we might conceive to accord with the conception of an Antarctic region covered with volcanoes whose combined action made the whole continent at times as one vast furnace. Apart from fancies such as these, the description is full of interest:—"At about half-past one," he says, "on the second of last September the rare phenomenon of the Aurora Australis manifested itself in a most magnificent manner. Our ship was off Cape Horn, in a violent gale, plunging furiously into a heavy sea, flooding her decks, and sometimes burying her whole bows beneath the waves. The heavens were as black as death; not a star was to be seen when the brilliant spectacle first appeared. I cannot describe the awful grandeur of the scene; the heavens gradually changed from murky blackness till they became like lived fire, reflecting a lurid, glowing brilliancy over everything. The ocean appeared like a sea of vermillion lashed into fury by the storm; the waves, dashing furiously over our side, ever and anon rushed to leeward in crimson torrents. Our whole ship—sails, spars, and all—seemed to partake of the same ruddy hues. They were as if lighted up by some terrible conflagration. Taking all together, the howling, shrieking storm, the noble ship plunging fearlessly beneath the crimson-crested waves, the furious squalls of hail, snow, and sleet, driving over the vessel and falling to leeward in ruddy showers, the mysterious balls of electric fire resting on our mast-heads, yard-arms, &c., and above all the awful sublimity of the heavens, through which coruscations of auroral light would often shoot in spiral streaks and with meteoric brilliancy, altogether presented a scene of grandeur and sublimity surpassing the wildest dreams of fancy." The enormous icebergs which come from out the Antarctic seas suggest interesting conclusions respecting regions as yet unexplored. This will be understood when it is remembered that all the larger and loftier icebergs have in reality had their origin in vast glaciers. Vast masses of ice are formed, indeed, in the open sea. Each winter the seas which have been open during the summer months (December, January, and February) are covered over with ice of enormous thickness, and when summer returns the ice-fields thus formed are broken up, and the fragments, borne against each other during storms, become piled into gigantic masses. But the agglomerations thus formed, vast though they be, are far exceeded in magnitude by the true icebergs. "Among the drifting masses of flat sea-ice," says Tyndall, "vaster masses sail, which spring from a totally different source. These are the icebergs of the polar seas. They rise sometimes to an elevation of hundreds of feet above the water, while the height of ice submerged is about seven times that seen above." "What is their origin?" he proceeds, speaking of those met with in the northern seas. "The Arctic glaciers. From the mountains in the interior the indurated snows slide into the valleys, and fill them with ice. The glaciers thus formed move, like the Swiss ones, incessantly downwards. But the Arctic glaciers reach the sea, and enter it, often ploughing up its bottom into submarine *moraines*. Undermined by the lapping of the waves, and unable to resist the strain imposed by their own weight, they break across, and discharge vast masses into the ocean. Some of these run aground on the adjacent shores, and often maintain themselves for years. Others escape, to be finally dissolved in the warm waters of the ocean."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Insurances.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 385

NORTH-BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.*

tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

Insurances.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned, on behalf of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), are prepared to accept risks on Cargo, from Hongkong and Ports in China to Ports on the Yangtsze, by steamers of the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, and their connecting vessels, at the tariff rates of the local offices, *but subject to an immediate discount of one-third of the premium.*

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

1m 541 Hongkong, 7th April, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.

The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz.:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	⅜ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛th per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	⅜ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	½ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of	1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding Ten days	¼ of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months.	¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.:—

Not exceeding 10 days,	¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month,	do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	¾ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co., *Agents the Queen Insurance Company.*

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 24th April, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 10 a 24...	per picul	$112.50 a $120.00
" " 28 a 32...	"	122.00 a 132.00
" " 38 a 42...	"	127.00 a 133.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs ...	per piece	$2.15 a 2.20
" 8 a 8½ lbs ...	"	2.30 a 2.45
" 9 a 10 lbs ...	"	2.95 a 3.50
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed..	"	2.15 a 2.40
" 64 a 66 " " ..	"	2.20 a 2.65
" 68 a 72 " " ..	"	2.90 a 3.55
WHITE SPOTTED DO.....	per piece	2.60 a 2.65
WHITE BROCADES.....	"	2.60 a 2.75
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.80 a 3.80
" 40 "	"	3.10 a 4.20
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs..	"	1.70 a 1.85
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs ..	"	2.20 a 2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS,.....	"	3.00 a 3.05
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.70 a 3.85
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.80 a 6.00
CHINTZ,.....	"	1.60 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue,.....	per doz.	0.80 a 0.85
" Brown,.....	"	0.65 a 0.72
" Red,.....	"	0.78 a 0.85
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.32 a 0.35
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.27 a 0.28
VELVETEENS, Black,.....	"	0.25 a 0.28

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES,.....	per yard	0.27 a 0.28
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet,.....	per piece	8.20 a 8.30
" " Assorted,.....	"	7.70 a 7.80
" *HH* Scarlet,.....	"	8.20 a 8.25
" " Assorted,.....	"	7.50 a 7.60
CAMLETS, 88S.....	"	15.50 a 16.00
" 88	"	19.00 a 19.50
" S	"	20.50 a 21.00
" *BBB*.....	"	22.50 a 23.00
LASTINGS,.....	"	15.50 a 15.00

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6.....	per picul	4.25 a 4.30
" Hoop,.....	"	4.75 a 5.00
" Bar,.....	"	3.80 a 3.85
" Small Round Rod,.....	"	3.80 a 3.90
" Wire,.....	"	8.75 a 9.00
LEAD,.....	"	6.80 a 6.90
STEEL, English,.....	per tub.	4.10 a 4.20
" Swedish,.....	"	4.50 a 4.65
TIN, Malacca,.....	per picul	36.50 a 38.00
TIN PLATES,.....	per box	10.50 a 11.00
SHEATHING METAL,.....	per picul	23.00 a 27.00
QUICKSILVER,.....	"	114.00 a 115.00
SPELTER,.....	"	6.80 a 8.20

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai,.....	per picul	15.00 a 15.50
" Ningpo,.....	"	16.00 a 16.50
" Tientsin,.....	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Shantung,.....	"	15.50 a 16.00
" Bengal,.....	"	12.00 a 16.50
ALUM,.....	per picul	1.70 a 1.95
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white,.....	"	3.85 a 4.00
" Black,.....	"	3.25 a 3.30
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1.....	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " " 2.....	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white,.....	"	1.55 a 1.60
" " mill cleaned,.....	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Manila,.....	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Java,.....	"	2.00 a 2.10
" Singapore,.....	"	1.90 a 1.95
" Saigon,.....	"	1.50 a 1.55
" Arracan,.....	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon,.....	"	2.35 a 2.40
SALTPETRE,.....	"	6.20 a 7.50
COALS: ANJOAN,.....	per ton	
" English steam,.....	"	17.00 a 17.50
" American Anthracite,.....	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Sydney,.....	"	14.00 a 14.50
WINDOW GLASS,.....	per box	4.75 a 5.00
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits,.....	per pcl.	4.60 a 5.00
" Banjar,.....	"	4.30 a 4.75
PEPPER White,.....	"	24.00 a 24.20
" Black,.....	"	13.50 a 14.00
BEECHE NUT,.....	"	3.25 a 3.50
SANDAL WOOD Malabar,.....	"	4.20 a 4.50
" South Seas,.....	"	19.50 a 21.00
SAPAN WOOD, Manila,.....	"	1.80 a 2.00
" Siam,.....	"	2.25 a 2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.....		1.58 a 1.60
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.....		7.30 a 7.50
WHEAT, Tientsin,.....	per pcl.	1.80 a 1.85
" California,.....	"	2.10 a 2.25
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	8.75 a 9.25
" " Dk. Brown,.....	"	3.40 a 3.50
" West Coast, Dk. Brown, ...	"	3.20 a 3.30
" Manila, Dry White,.....	"	3.50 a 3.60
" " Dk. Brown,.....	"	3.75 a 3.80
CAMPHOR, packed,.....	"	16.00 a 16.50
PEAS, White,.....	"	2.10 a 2.20
" Green,.....	"	1.75 a 1.80
" Black,.....	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow,.....	"	1.95 a 1.85
MUSHROOMS, Japan,.....	"	28.50 a 35.00
SEAWEED, Green,.....	"	2.70 a 2.85
" Cut,.....	"	3.80 a 4.25
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large,.....	"	11.00 a 14.00
" " small,.....	"	6.75 a 7.00
VERMICELLI, Tientsin,.....	"	7.50 a 8.10
BEES WAX, Japan,.....	"	18.00 a 18.50
" Hankow,.....	"	59.50 a 60.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Ava	Rousseau	Fren. str	1272	Messagories Maritimes	Shanghai
Cheops	Dowdy	Brit. str	987	Gilman & Co	Saigon
Chinkiang	J. Hogg	Brit. str	798	Siemssen & Co	At Canton
City of Exeter	Bovey	Brit. str	787	Order	
Craigforth	Scott	Brit. str	862	Olyphant & Co	
Cyphrenes	Stephens	Brit. str	1279	Jardine, Matheson & Co	San Francisco
Dang Wee	Lord	Ann. str	250	Aug. Heard & Co	
Delta	Edmonds	Brit. str	1019	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	B. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Flintshire	Sturrock	Brit. str	1242	Gilman & Co	
Glendaroch	J. F. Fowler	Brit. str	951	Gilman & Co	
Kashan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	1185	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Menzaleh	Mourrut	Fren. str	1008	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Mariveles	R. A. Zavala	Span. str	205	Remedios & Co	
Maumee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Parana	Wilkinson	Brit. str	1027	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Patuxet	S. W. Cowing	Amr. str	240	Aug. Heard & Co	
Poyang §	Mott	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Quang-Se	J. Maury	Brit. str	1800	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Sea Gull		Brit. str	3½	Lane, Crawford & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Sunda	Hockin	Brit. str	1217	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama.
Tanjore	A. H. Johnson	Brit. str	1389	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay, &c.
White Cloud	—	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.* § *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Alma	R. Martin	Ger. bk	373	Wm. Pustan & Co	
America	de Lanciriea	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Anna	Jessen	Ger. bk	440	Chinese	Saigon
August Friedrich	Nielsen	Ger. bk	367	Carlowitz & Co	
Aurora	Plettner	Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
Ashburton	Chas. Smith	Brit. bk	541	A. G. Hogg & Co	
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Carl Ludwig	Callsen	Ger. bg	238	Bourjan & Co	Takao
C. Christine	C. C. Fischer	Ger. bk	286	Bourjan & Co	
Conchita	A. Larrabe	Span. bk	408	Remedios & Co	
Condor	Kroll	Ger. bk	427	Siemssen & Co	
Crested Wave	Henoup	Brit. bk	345	Aug. Heard & Co	Sydney
Elly	T. Ede Jones	Ned. bk	672	Order	Callao
Esmeralda	Koppelmann	Ger. bk	205	Carlowitz & Co	
Ferdinand Brumm	A. F. Ross	Ger. bk	754	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Formosa	Paulsen	Ger. sch	275	Melchers & Co	Nicolajefsk
Fürst Bismarck	Kätzfeldt	Ger. bk	326	Wm. Pustan & Co	Manila
Inverdrurie	James Peter	Brit. bk	591	R. S. Walker & Co	
John McKean	F. Taylor	Brit. bg	194	John Burd & Co	
Kedar	A. N. Love	Amr. bk	350	Carlowitz & Co.	Manila
Kien-Wei	Tracey	Imp. bk	360	Chinese	
Lizzie	Gremen	Ger. bk	314	Chinese	
Lola	Bareno	Peru sh	904	Order	
Ly-ee-moon	Rasmussen	Brit. bk	325	S. E. Burrows & Sons	
Macao	Vidaurrazaga	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Maria y Vicente	Sta. Coloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Manila
Matilda Atheling	W. J. Whereat	Brit. bk	676	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Mary Mildred	Fyne	Brit. sh	460	D. Lapraik & Co	
Nuevo Providencia	Vidauwazego	Peru. sh	880	Raynal & Co	
Ocean	Jassen	Ger. bk	227	E. Schellhass & Co	
Oracle	A. Erquiaga	Peru. sh	1199	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Pactole	J. Ollivend	Fren. bk	631	Landstein & Co	
Rose M.	Skelton	Brit. bk	500	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Salvadora	Ibermacobe	Span. sh	1000	Brandao & Co	
Scotland	Holcomb	Amr. sch	78	B. F. Field	
Sea Belle	Goggin	Brit. bk	307	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Keelung
Sea Mew	J. Kacy	Brit. bk	465	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Sumatra	Mullen	Amr. sh	1072	Russell & Co	San Francisco
St. Mary	Young	Siam. bk	411	Chinese	
Undine	Vowell	Brit. sh	795	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Vilta de Rivadabia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
Wilhelm	Johannsen	Ger. bk	323	Bourjan & Co	
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	782	Master	San Francisco
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	
CANTON.					
Fee-loong	Wright	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Fei-ho	Clayson	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Feiwan	Graves	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Ling-feng	Cocker	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shun-fat	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Peng-chao-ai	Palmer	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sui-Tsing	Stewart	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Tu-an-lan	Le Bueh	H.I.C.M.	cor.		
Tien-Po	De Longueville	H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
MACAO.					
Charles Albert	Gouyan	Fren. str	1278	Grun & Co	
Emigrante	Pedro Boett	Peru. sh	924	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Esperance	Guillour	Fren. bg	272	Russell & Co	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	471	Order	
Hongkong	Irriberri	Peru. sh	458	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Luisa Canevaro	Ventorine	Peru. sh	1300	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Mango Capac	Luis Olaguibel	Peru. sh	909	Order	
Rosita y Nene	Alchantra	Span. str	689	Order	
San Juan	Don Orferiaga	Peru. sh	1500	Olano	
Sarah Watson	E. McDonald	Brit. bk	454	Russell & Co	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str	140	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*					
SWATOW.					
In port on 23rd April, 1873.					
Canton	Denckin	Ger. bk	363	Dircks & Kruger	
Chloris	Matzen	Ger. bk	328	Dircks & Kruger	
Garadies	Popp	Ger. bk	356	Dircks & Kruger	
Gaviota		Brit. sch	150	Bradley & Co	*Laid up*
Gleam	Burgess	Brit. bk	252	Frewin & Co	
Irene	Behrens	Ger. bk	253	Dircks & Kruger	
Lady Belmore	Lee	Brit. bk	254	E. Vincent & Co	
Ocean	Horge	Ger. bk	459	Dircks & Kruger	Takao